

POLITICAL INTEREST IN RELATION TO STREAM AND GENDER AMONG MINORITY AND NON-MINORITY UNDERGRADUATES OF PATNA CITY

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***Abstract**

The present study examines the Political interest in relation to stream and gender among minority and non-minority undergraduates of Patna City. In this study aimed at finding out level of political interest and significance of difference between variables. A sample consists of 120 undergraduate students of Arts and Science stream selected by the method of stratified random sampling from 6 Arts and Science colleges of Patna City. Data collected through a valid and reliable tool. Data analysis involved the use of means, standard deviation and t-test. The researcher found that the interest towards politics among students in Patna City is overall average level. It was also found that there was no significant difference in political interest in relation to stream and gender among minority and non-minority students.

Key Words: Political Interest, Arts and Science stream, Minority, Non-Minority, Undergraduates, Patna City.

Introduction

Interest is a key feature that lies in human from birth. Interests are of different kinds. Interest may vary from one person to another. But every human kind has more or less interest towards politics. This is reflected from his or her daily processes, thinking, ideas and way of talking. It may reflect from the expression of views on past or present political situation of world,

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country, state or local level. It may be possible that any person have no interest in politics, but gradually ups and downs of political process may impact on that person thinking to take interest towards political processes. Evidence of this is the recent process of legal change in India in support of people's opposition, suggesting that they have begun to take an interest in politics despite their unwillingness.

If the politics is positive, it illuminates the path of development of the society the village, city and the country. If the people of political are of negative thought then our nation and country increasingly inclined towards degradation. That's why it's important that people interested in politics not only become aware of the meaning of politics but also practice it.

What an educational institution intends to deliver to the students is the capability to transform, capability to change and adaptation to the situations. An interest is an individual's degree of liking or disliking for something. Interest is generally positive, negative or neutral view of person. Hence, the present study aims at finding political interest in relation to stream and gender among minority and non-minority undergraduates of Patna City. Justifications and reviews are under following.

Review of the related literature

Sanghamitra (1991) conducted a study on participation by women in politics of West Bengal- A case study. The sample consisted of 300 students from rural and urban region of West Bengal. The results of the study indicated that women are less involved in political participation than men, but mobilization of women voters are increasing and that the gender gap is diminishing.

Mohanty (1991) conducted a study on student politics in Rourkela. The sample consisted of 160 students from 8 colleges of Rourkela. The results of the study indicated that students in social sciences and humanities are more politically involved than their colleagues in the science and professional courses.

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Naromongla (2012) conducted a study on participation of Naga women in electoral politics a case study of Kohima town Nagaland. The sample constituted 400 male and female voters selected stratified random sampling from Kohima town. Researcher used the standard anthropological methods and techniques. The results of the study indicated that 75% of women tended to show no interest in politics while very small number (25%) of them showed interest.

Jabeen (2018) conducted a study on political leadership of Minorities in Karnataka with special reference to Hyderabad Karnataka region. The research was based on historical, descriptive, analytical method and to some extent empirical method. The sample consisted of 300 Minority and Majority male female from 04 district of Hyderabad Karnataka region. The results of the study indicated that 86.67% respondents are much interested in public event. Majority of the respondents agree that the problems of the Minority can be solved through their political leadership.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the Political Interest among undergraduate boys and girls.
2. To find out the Political Interest among Arts and Science students.
3. To differentiate the Political Interest among boys students of Arts and Science stream.
4. To explore the Political Interest among girls students of Arts and Science stream.
5. To find out the Political Interest among Minority and Non-Minority students.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference in Political Interest among undergraduate boys and girls students.
2. There is no significant difference in Political Interest among Arts and Science students.
3. There is no significant difference in Political Interest among boys students of Arts and Science stream.
4. There is no significant difference in Political Interest among girls students of Arts and Science stream.

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5. There is no significant difference in Political Interest among Minority and Non-Minority students.

Methodology of the Study

In the current issues the researcher has to study the Political Interest of undergraduate students of Patna City. At the same time, this research is required to test the assumptions made and draw conclusion and to be generalized to the population concerned. Therefore the methodology for present problem has been chosen. At the same time, researcher has used the survey method to obtain data. In this method, the sample is obtained from the population by selecting a sample from the questionnaire.

Sample of the Study

In the present research 3 Arts and 3 Science undergraduate colleges (total 6 undergraduate colleges) were selected by stratified random sample technique from a total of 24 undergraduate colleges in Patna City. Two departments were selected from each college using simple random sampling technique. Selecting of 10 students from each department (considering gender and religion) was made by stratified random sample technique.

120 students

Arts	Science
3 Colleges	3 Colleges
3*20=60 Students	3*20=60 Students

Tool used in the Study

Political Interest scale is prepared by Dr. Suresh Kumar Singh and Dr. B. B. Pandey. It was tested to identify the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Political Interest scale was standard tool.

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Collection of Data

By keeping the objectives and hypotheses in the mind with the suitable sampling techniques and tools; Researcher visited different colleges to collect the data with permission of concern authorities. To collect the data researcher is adopted the survey method.

Statistical techniques used in the Study

Mean, Standard deviation and t-test were used in the study for the purpose of analyse the collected data through the reliable and valid tool.

Analysis of Data

Table-1: Significant difference in Political Interest among undergraduate boys and girls students.

Gender	Number	Mean	S.D.	t-value	df	t-critical value	Remarks
Male	60	114.13	18.81	0.77	118	1.98	Not significant at 0.05 level
Female	60	111.81	13.53				

Table -1 Showing significant difference in Political Interest among undergraduate boys and girls students. It shows that the undergraduate boys and girls mean scores are 114.13 and 111.81 and S.D. 18.81 and 13.53. The result clearly shows that Political Interest of undergraduate boys and girls are average. The result of the above table clearly shows that there is no significance of difference was observed between boys and girls students of undergraduate of Patna City. Political Interest scores (t-critical value = 1.98 > t-value) at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is no significant difference in Political Interest among undergraduate boys and girls students. Thus the formulated hypothesis “there is no significant difference in Political Interest among undergraduate boys and girls students” is accepted.

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Table-2: Significant difference in Political Interest among Arts and Science students.

Stream	Number	Mean	S.D.	t-value	df	t-critical value	Remarks
Science	60	111.50	16.45	-0.98	118	1.98	Not significant at 0.05 level
Arts	60	114.45	16.27				

Table-2 showing the significance of difference in Political Interest among Arts and Science students. It shows that the Arts and Science students mean scores are 111.50 and 114.45 and S.D. 16.45 and 16.27. The result clearly shows that Political Interest of Arts and Science students are average. The result of the above table clearly shows that there is no significant difference was observed between Arts and Science students of undergraduate of Patna City. Political Interest scores (t-critical value = 1.98 > t-value) at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is no significant difference in Political Interest among Arts and Science students. Thus the formulated hypothesis “there is no significant difference in Political Interest among Arts and Science students” is accepted.

Table-3: Significant difference in Political Interest among boys students of Arts and Science stream.

Sample Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t-value	df	t-critical value	Remarks
Science Boys	30	111.73	17.70	-0.98	58	2.00	Not significant at 0.05 level
Arts Boys	30	116.53	19.88				

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Table -3 Showing significant differences in Political Interest among boys students of Arts and Science stream. It shows that the boys students of Arts and Science stream mean scores are 111.73 and 116.53 and S.D. 17.70 and 19.88. The result clearly shows that Political Interest of boys students of Arts and Science stream are average. The results of the above table clearly show that a not significant difference was observed between boys students of Arts and Science stream of undergraduate of Patna City. Political Interest scores (t -critical value = 2.00 > t -value) at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is no significant difference in Political Interest among boys a student of Arts and Science stream. Thus the formulated hypothesis “there is no significant difference in Political Interest among boys students of Arts and Science stream” is accepted.

Table-4: Significant difference in Political Interest among girls students of Arts and Science stream.

Sample Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t-value	df	t-critical value	Remarks
Science girls	30	111.26	15.41	-0.31	58	2.00	Not significant at 0.05 level
Arts girls	30	112.36	11.59				

Table-4 showing significant difference in Political Interest among girls students of Arts and Science stream. It shows that the girls students of Arts and Science stream mean scores are 111.26 and 112.36 and S.D. 15.41 and 11.59. The result clearly shows that Political Interest of girls students of Arts and Science stream are average. The results of the above table clearly show that a not significant difference was observed between girls students of Arts and Science stream of undergraduate of Patna City. Political Interest scores (t -critical value = 2.00 > t -value) at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is no significant difference in Political Interest among girls a student of Arts and Science stream. Thus the formulated hypothesis “there is no significant difference in Political Interest among girls students of Arts and Science stream” is accepted.

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Table-5: Significant difference in Political Interest among Minority and Non-Minority students.

Religion	Number	Mean	S.D.	t-value	df	t-critical value	Remarks
Minority	60	113.73	18.27	0.50	118	1.98	Not significant at 0.05 level
Non-Minority	60	112.21	14.31				

Table-5 showing significant difference in Political Interest among Minority and Non-Minority students. It shows that the Minority and Non-Minority students mean scores are 113.73 and 112.21 and S.D. 18.27 and 14.31. The result clearly shows that Political Interest of Minority and Non-Minority students are average. The results of the above table clearly show that a not significant difference was observed between Minority and Non-Minority students of undergraduate of Patna City. Political Interest scores (t-critical value = 1.98 > t-value) at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is no significant difference in Political Interest among Minority and Non-Minority students. Thus the formulated hypothesis “there is no significant difference in Political Interest among Minority and Non-Minority students” is accepted.

Findings of the Study

Analysis of data was done by using the statistical measures. On the basis of hypotheses testing the study revealed major findings are as follows:

1. The study revealed that political interest of undergraduate boys and girls are average.
2. There was no significance of difference observed between boys and girls undergraduates of Patna City.
3. The study revealed that political interest of Arts and Science students are average.
4. There was no significant difference observed between Arts and Science undergraduates of Patna City.

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5. The study revealed that political interest of boys students of Arts and Science stream are average.
6. There was no significant difference observed between boys students of Arts and Science stream of undergraduate of Patna City.
7. The study revealed that political interest of girls students of Arts and Science stream are average.
8. There was no significant difference observed between girls students of Arts and Science stream of undergraduate of Patna City.
9. The study revealed that political interest of minority and non-minority students are average.
10. There was no significant difference observed between minority and non-minority students of undergraduate of Patna City.

Conclusion

On the basis of the results obtained in the present study conclusions are drawn, that is political interest of undergraduate boys and girls are average. There was no significance of difference observed between boys and girls undergraduates of Patna City. The political interest of Arts and Science students are average. There was no significant difference observed between Arts and Science undergraduates of Patna City. The political interest of boys students of Arts and Science stream are average. There was no significant difference observed between boys students of Arts and Science stream of undergraduate of Patna City. The political interest of girls students of Arts and Science stream are average. There was no significant difference observed between girls students of Arts and Science stream of undergraduate of Patna City. The political interest of minority and non-minority students are average. There was no significant difference observed between minority and non-minority students of undergraduate of Patna City.

For true character building education, the focus needs to be on values, ethics and ideal citizenship. Education needs to be based on non-violence. All forms of violence and exclusion in education system need to be rooted out. Focus is also needed on culture, arts, music, dance, sports and games which are the basis for the development of creativity, imagination and peaceful

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living with harmony, because these all things and aspects are integral part of a democratic country as well as in political intercourse.

Educational Implication

On the basis of the findings of the study and observations made by the investigator during the study, here are a few educational implications which may help us to understand the political interest of undergraduates and improve the academic performance of the students.

1. There is a need for properly planned, deliberate and conscious efforts on the part of teacher educators, teachers, parents, and governments providing the better political awareness and learning environment to students in colleges and universities campus.
2. Home, neighborhood, state, country political environment may build the perception and understanding students. There is need to develop awareness about good political and learning environment among undergraduates.
3. In every college student association should be strengthen for better democratic understanding among the students.
4. Promote the positive attitude towards politics among students through the co-curricular activities in the teaching learning process.
5. Student welfare section of college may motivate the student towards healthy political and democratic thought process through organizing the various academic activities.

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